

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, May 26, 1746.

Since our last arrived a Holland Mail.

From the London Gazette, May 20.

Turin, May 7. N.S.

BY the last Advices from Corsica, it seems that tho' we have lost the Town of Bastia by the Treachery of some of the Inhabitants in the Genoe's Interest, yet Count Rivarole keeps it blockaded with a considerable Force. Baron Leutrum found in Valentia 25 Pieces of Cannon, great Quantities of warlike Stores, 6000 Sacks of Corn, and 2000 Sacks of Rice: We had 400 Men killed and wounded in the Attack upon that Place. By Letters from Modena we are assured the Body under the Command of M. de Castellar meets with great Difficulties in its Retreat over the Mountains, both from the Nature of the Country and the Want of Provisions, which have occasion'd a great Desertion. The Warasdiners under the Command of Colonel Macquair, have followed him close all the Way to the Neighbourhood of Sarzana, and have attacked his Rear Guard several Times, but finding that the whole Genoe's State was in Arms, he would not expose his Detachment by entering it after the Spaniards, and has brought it back to the Army with some Prisoners. A Courier arrived here last Night, dispatched from the Austrian Army by Baron Blonay to this Court, with an Account, That on the 3d instant, two Hours after Sun-set, M. de Gages had begun to withdraw his Troops from the Borders of the Taro, and to march towards Placentia; that Prince Lichtenstein having been informed thereof in the Night, had immediately detached after him M. Nadasti with the Hussars and the Warasdiners, who had join'd, and taken some Prisoners of the Rear of the Spanish Army: And that on the 4th, upon receiving this Account, and being assured at the same time by M. Nadasti, that the Spanish General was encamped with his whole Army on the Borders of the Nura, Prince Lichtenstein had immediately given the necessary Orders for the Austrian Army's passing the Taro the next Morning before Day-break, in order to follow the Enemy, and to force M. de Gages to retire under the Cannon of Tortona, or into the Genoe's Mountains.

Lisbon, May 9. Here is Advice from Madrid, that the Marshal de Noailles arrived there on the 23d past, and at Aranjuez on the 25th; that on the 26th he had his first Audience of their Catholick Majesties, and that he had two long Conferences since with the King and Queen, no other Person being admitted to them, not even the Bishop of Rennes, the French Ambassador at that Court. M. de Bussy, who was formerly in England, was arrived in Company with the Marshal, and is to remain as Mini-

ster at Madr'd as soon as this Negotiation is over, which it was supposed could not last long. His Portuguese Majesty is expected back after To-morrow from the Caldas, and by all Reports has found less Benefit from the Waters, than he had done upon all other Occasions. We have just now received Advice, that Admiral Medley was plying with his Squadron before Carthagena.

Ulm, May 17. N.S. The Diet of the Circle of Swabia assembled here, is come to a Resolution to provide Wood and Forage for the Service of the Austrian Troops which are to encamp near Hailbron, pretty nearly in the Manner demanded by the Court of Vienna. Prince Lobkowitz is arrived from thence at Nuremberg, and the Troops of Franconia will soon march and encamp near Hailbron, where it is expected they will be joined by the Contingent of this Circle, amounting to above 9000 good and well appointed Troops.

Terheyde Camp, May 23. N.S. The 16th instant Marshal Bathiani had Advice, that a large Body of the Enemy had passed the Nethe near Yteghem, and were advancing towards Lier; therefore at 10 this Night we quitted the Nethe and Rupel, the Right Wing, including the Flying Camp, marched in three Lines, crossed the Great and Little Schyn, as also the Canal of Herentals above Antwerp, and on the 17th encamped, our Right near Mercksem, (where the Marshal took his Quarters) and the Left near Braxgatten or Broxscoten, and to this Camp the Left Wing marched in one Line by Boorsbeck, Sprink, Emersem, &c. to their Ground. Major General de Witte, with 2000 Infantry, was thrown into Antwerp to defend the Citadel; and as the Enemy still approached, and there was Advice that a Body was in March towards Hoogstraten to take us in the Rear, or cut off our Communication with Holland, whilst the main Army pressed us in Front, it was thought proper to risk nothing, but put ourselves in such a Situation as would enable the Troops from Hanover to join us with Security, and particularly to keep the Communication open with Holland and England. The 18th at Break of Day the whole Army marched in two Lines, and encamped the Right at Westwessel, and the Left at Great Sundert, where the Marshal and Prince Waldeck quarter'd. The 19th we marched in two Lines, crossed the Mark above Breda, and encamped our Right at the Village of Bavel, and our Left near Gilse: The Head Quarters were at Ypelaar, a short League from Breda; in which Situation we had the Mark on our Right, and the River Donge on our Left, but remained uncovered towards Hoogstraten. For this Reason, but more particularly because our Left Wing, consisting of the Dutch, complained of their Distance from their Forage, the Marshal went himself with a numerous Retinue, to reconnoitre, on the 21st, for a stronger and more convenient Camp. In pursuance of which,



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we changed our Position on the 22d, placing our Right between the Castle of Kleene Warande and Breda, and our Left towards Mede, about a short League from Gertruydenberg. The Marshal and Prince Waldeck took their Quarters at Terheyde. It is said that there is a Body of the Enemy towards Hoogstraten, and another at or near Hasselt upon the Demer.

Hague, May 27. According to the freshest Advices we have here this Day, the French took Possession of Antwerp upon the 20th instant, and opened the Trenches before the Citadel but on the 25th. According to the said Advices, their main Army lay still with its Right at Leer, and its Left to the Causey of Antwerp, with an advanced Corps of about 15000 Men, under the Count d'Etrees, at Herenthals. They had once detached a Body towards Ruremonde, which we hear is returned without having passed its March quite to the Meuse, and after having paid for every thing they demanded, whilst in the Territory of the State. On the Side of Breda and of our Army, hardly so much as any Grassins have yet shewn themselves. In the mean time, the Allied Army seems occupied in strengthening its present Post, and drawing in its Subsistence. The Action at Codogno is now confirmed, but the Advantages of the Spaniards are greatly lessened by the Austrian Relations; and as the latter have retaken Possession of that Post so soon again, it seems probable that the Affair is of less Consequence than the Spaniards would represent it to be. We have Advice from Rochefort of the 17th of May, N. S. that the Breit Squadron arrived at the Isles of Aie, near Rochelle, upon the 12th, where it was joined by 3 Men of War, one of 70, another of 66, and the third of 60 Guns; that the Duke d'Anville was arrived there, but that there was not any Talk when they were to sail from thence. When the Merchant-men, Transports, &c. had joined the Squadron, it was reckoned the whole would amount to 200 Sail of Ships.

From Wye's Letter, London, May 20.

By a Letter from Leghorn we have Advice of 2 Ships being taken by some of his Majesty's Men of War and carried into that Port. One of them was a French Felucca bound from Marseilles to Alexandria, having on board 132 Bales of Woollen Goods, 45 Casks of Indigo, 14 Casks of filings of Indigo, 74 Casks of Sugar, 4 Barrels of Cochineal, also 14 Casks of Cream of Tartar. The other was a Dutch Ship, bound from Constantinople to Marseilles with the following Cargo, viz. 120 Bales of Wool, 55 Bales of Grogram Yarn, 114 Bales of Cotton Wool, one Bale of Goats Wool, and 193000 Barrels of Allum.

On Sunday Night a General Court was held at Kensington, which did not break up till late, after which an Express was dispatched to Mr. Trevor at the Hague, which, it is said, carries Dispatches of the greatest Importance in the present Situation of Affairs between Holland and France.

The Duke of Cumberland, and the Infantry, are both filed from the Downs for Dover Road to take some Troops on board, which are to be sent to Flanders.

The French Merchants must have suffered greatly by the War, and be exceeding desirous of Peace; but they

may depend we never shall deliver up Cape Breton.

From the St. James's Evening Post, May 20.

Hague, May 16. O. S. There is a Report here, that the Spanish Army have received a very smart Blow in Italy in which they have lost a great many Men, but none of the foreign Ministers have received any Advice of it. His Prussian Majesty is at Pymont, and has begun to drink the Waters with Success. There are various Reports of his making suddenly a Journey from thence, some say to one Place, some to another; but that which prevails most is, that he will make a Tour to Aix la Chapelle, in order to confer with his most Christian Majesty, who will likewise go thither from his Army. On the 13th the first Column of the Hanoverian Troops passed the Waal, and will continue their March by Theil, Bommel and Heusden, to the Army of the Allies.

L O N D O N, May 20.

General Sommerfeld is nominated to command the Body of Hanoverians that are to be in the Pay of Great Britain.

Orders are given for fitting up three separate Apartments in the Tower, for the Reception, as is supposed, of the three Scots Peers that are coming to Town.

By Letters from Brest, received by the Way of Rotterdam, we learn, that the French Fleet which sailed from thence between the 11th and 12th of May, N. S. consisted of 22 large Ships of War, with many small Ships, Transports, Victuallers, &c. that they were to join at Rochfort on the 16th, 7 large Men of War, and several armed Vessels; and that the whole Fleet were to sail immediately (as they gave out at Brest) on a very important and secret Expedition.

By private Letters Yesterday from the Hague, we are assured, that the naval Armaments which sailed from Brest, upon a secret Expedition, is become so formidable as to create a good deal of Uneasiness there; that it will, when they are all joined, consist of between two and three hundred Ships, including Men of War, Frigates, Transports, &c. and that the Quantity of Troops, Arms and Ammunition, said to be on board, seems almost incredible.

From the London Evening Post, May 20.

Pois-le-luc, May 23. The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages are endeavouring to save their best Effects, and are in so great a Hurry to do it, that in one Day above 700 Carriages arrived here.

Brussels, May 23. As the King has thought proper to give his Troops some rest, the Army will continue this Day, To-morrow, and the Day after, in the Neighbourhood of Antwerp; after which the final March will be determined.

The taking of Fort St. Margaret, of which the News arrived Yesterday, gives Hopes to the Merchants of this City, that Commerce will soon be established upon its ancient Footing. The Council of Mecklin having received Orders to retire to Namur, the King's Permission for so doing has been asked, and granted. Count d'Albany, the Pretender's second Son, passed through this City two Days ago, in order to recommend to his

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Majesty's Care the Interests of his Brother, and those concerned with him.

From the general Quarters of the Allied Army, May 25. Yesterday we entered the Lines, where we wait for the Enemy, and our Reinforcements. The French were as this Day to open the Trenches before the Castle of Antwerp. The Garrison of Fort Margarite marched out with all the military Honours, carrying with them two Piece of Brass Cannon, the rest, except five Iron ones, had been drawn off before.

Hague, May 20. Private Letters from Bruffels tell us, That Count Wassenauer and Mr. Giles were going to repair to the King of France's Head Quarters. Affairs are far from being desperate, there being still Room to hope for a favourable Turn, which may facilitate a good Understanding between the French Court and this Republick at least, however Matters may go in regard to other Powers. A few Days will give a great deal more Light into this Affair. In the mean Time we are taking all necessary Precautions at Breda and Bergopzoom.

L O N D O N, May 20.

The Dutch pretend that their Republick has a noble Apologist in *En—d*, who maintains that they have done all in their Power during the present War, and engages his Honour for them that they will take no Measure prejudicial to their Allies. — It was owing to the Eloquence, they say, of this great Man that the *M—n* was crushed for keeping at home the *B—st Troops*, unless the *St—s G—l* would actually declare War against France.

Several Letters from Holland insinuate, that a very few Days will now absolutely reveal the Secret of the Negotiations that have been so long carrying on, and may probably suspend the Operations of War on that Side. — But perhaps a great deal may yet depend upon the Arrival of Succours to the Allied Army, and Count Bathian's being able to maintain his ground in his present strong Camp.

We learn by some private Letters from Petersbourg, That the Conduct of General Count de Munich, since his being exil'd into Siberia, has been so remarkably dutiful, and his Services, with regard to the new discover'd Mines, so great, that her Imperial Majesty having been informed thereof, and that he still enjoys a very good State of Health, has lately expressed some Thoughts of recalling him from thence to Court again.

General Sinclair, Col: Holmes, and several other Officers, have received Orders to repair forthwith to Portsmouth, in order to embark with the Forces which are going on a secret Expedition.

The Rebels taken at Carlisle were brought to the Bar, and a Counsel moved in Behalf of the Attorney-General, that they might be continued in Custody 'till he should be prepared to prosecute them; which the Court granted.

We hear that as soon as Trinity Term is over, some of the Judges will set out for the North, in order to try the Rebels.

A Tender arrived at Falmouth the 15th Instant, who left Admiral Martin well the Day before, cruising in Lat. 45, with the Squadron under his Command. He had looked into Breit, and saw only three Men of War

and a Frigate; the other Men of War were all failed from Breit.

The last Letters from Boston in New England mention, that a Privateer, commanded by Capt. Bais, sen. had taken a very rich Ship on the Coast of Martinico.

The Anson Galley, Capt. Denham, from Hull, bound to Lisbon, is taken by the French and carried into Cherburgh.

Bank Stock 122 3 qrs. India Stock 165 1 half. South Sea Stock 95 3 qrs.

E D I N B U R G H, May 26.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland had not marched from Inverness on Wednesday last.

On Saturday his Highness the Prince of Hesse set out from the Abbey for London.

A Master of a Ship, who left Bergen in Norway the 14th current, reports, that Lord Ogilvie, Fletcher of Bonshie, David Fotheringham Governor of Dundee; David Graham Merchant in Dundee, his Son Alexander, Henry Patullo, Sandilands, younger of Bourdeaux, David Graham of Duntroon, called Lord Dundee, Thomas Blair Merchant in Dundee, and Alexander Blair Writer in Edinburgh, having embarked on board a Ship belonging to the North Ferry of Dundee, at Lunan Bay three Miles South of Montrose, landed at Bergen on the 13th, and next Day were arrested, at the Intercession of the British Consul, by the Governor.

By Letters from Zetland we learn, that in the Beginning of this Month died there of a lingering Illness, in the Prime of her Age, Lady Mitchell, Wife to Sir Andrew Mitchell of Westshore, Bart. She was Daughter to Charles Mitchell of Pitheadie, Esq; by his Wife Margaret Daughter to Sir Henry Wardlaw, Bart. This Lady is much regreted by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance, particularly by her inconsolable Husband, she being an exemplarily good Wife, tender Mother, and sincere Friend.

Extract of a Letter from Dunrobin, t'e Seat of the Earl of Sutherland.

On Tuesday the 15th of April, the three Companies of the Earl of Sutherland's Militia, (in all about 185 private Men) commanded by William Sutherland younger of Siberscross, Esq; Messrs. Robert Gray and Robert Macalaster, Factors to the Earl, marched to the Back of a Hill Northwest of Dunrobin, and finding that the Rebels, to the Number of 500, were on their March, sent an Ensign with 20 Men to harra'ss their Rear. In the mean time the above named Gentlemen with the main Body attacked them in the Flank, and soon routed them, drove them to the little Ferry, killed and drowned about 100; and took the Earl of Cromarty, Lord Macleod his Son, Lieutenant Colonel Kendal of the Spanish Service, 9 more Officers, and 160 private Men Prisoners, the rest were dispersed, and were dying of their Wounds in Sutherland and Ross Counties. We had none killed, and not above 6 wounded; and had Lord Reay's Men (who at the Time of the Action were two Days March distant from them) come and joined them, as they had been frequently importun'd so to do, Barisdale's Regiment would have shared the same Fate with Lord Cromarty's.

P. S. The Activity and Bravery of William Sutherland of Sibirscrofs at this Action cannot enough be commended.

Sign'd *Wm. Sutherland.
Robert Macalaster.*

Further Proceedings of the Venerable Assembly.

Thursday last heard a Petition of Sir William Maxwell of Springkell, and other Heritors, Elders and Parishioners of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Callers of Mr. Anthony Black Probationer, and Appellants from a Sentence of the Synod of Drumfries, sustaining the Call by the Most Hon. the Marquis of Annandale, and others of that Parish, to Mr. James Corry to be Minister there, and approving the Conduct of the Presbytery of Annan, who had determined in part upon the Merits of the Calls, and referred the rest to the Synod. Parties being heard at great length, the Assembly did unanimously affirm the Sentence of the Synod of Drumfries, and appointed the Presbytery of Annan to proceed to the Settlement of Mr. Corry at Kirkpatrick-Fleming.

An Overture was brought in, that the whole publick Money be lodged in the Hands of the Procurator, and the Principal Clerk have no Trouble about it; which was carried by a great Majority, and the Procurator ordained to find Bail.

Friday, A Proclamation by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was appointed to be read from the Pulpits; a Draught of the Reasons for a Thanksgiving was approved; and several Causes referred to the Commission. Then the Moderator made a Speech to the Assembly, refusing their Procedure, and turning to the Throne, addressed the High Commissioner, which was returned by his Grace in a handsome Manner. After which the Assembly was dissolved, and appointed to meet the 7th Day of May next.

☉ This Day, the 18th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 4 o'clock, 18 M. Afternoon, at 4, 42 M. Tuesday, Forenoon, at 5, 6 M. Afternoon, at 5, 30 M. Wednesday, Forenoon, at 5, 54 M. Afternoon, at 6, 18 M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ That JAMES STIRLING, at the Ship in the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, continues to bring from London large Parcels of Fine, Plain, Green, Hyson, and Bohea TEAS, neat as imported by the British East-India Company, and sells them in Wholesale or Retail, at as low Prices as any Person in this Place can afford them.

☞ 'Tis now without all Doubt, that since the Commencement of the late Act of Parliament altering the Duties on Tea, there is so great an Abatement on them regularly enter'd, that every honest and fair Dealer can sell Tea at as low Rates as those Destroyers of all fair Trade, the Smugglers, can pretend. The vast Quantities of Teas now brought from London is a Proof of it.

He also sells all Sorts of Broad CLOTHS, Undress DAMASKS, Plain SILKS of different Kinds, great Variety of Silk PLAIDS, several Sizes of English BLANKETS, Scots and English CARPETS or Floor-covers, Damask and Diaper TABLE-LINNEN manufactured in Edinburgh, with Variety of other Goods, at reasonable Rates.

☞☞ The Mid-Summer LINNEN CLOTH MARKET of PERTH begins on Friday the 6th of June 1746, and continues till the 24th of that Month, inclusive.

To be SOLD by publick Roup on Thursday next, being the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock Afternoon, within the Leith Coffee house, Edinburgh,

A Parcel of DREST FLAX, lying in the Hands of John Haliburton Merchant in Forrester's Wynd, in Whole or in Lots, as Purchasers shall offer — Call at Alexander Lishman Lin-dresser at Briffow-port who will show the Flax. — There is likewise a Parcel of fine WAINSCOT BOARDS in the Hands of the said John Haliburton, to be sold in Whole, or in such Parcels as required. The Boards to be seen at the House of John Campbell Merchant in the Broad-Wynd, Leith.

☞☞ That Mr. LOCKHART of CARNWATH is resolved to preserve the GAME on his Muirs of Tarbrax and Dunfire: Therefore if any Body shall be found hunting thereon with Dogs, Guns or Nets, without a particular Warrant from himself, they'll be prosecuted according to Law.

☞☞ TO MORROW, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock Forenoon, at the House and Farm of Wardie, near Newhaven, are to be sold by Roup several HORSES and OXEN, with all Kinds of Labouring Instruments. Item, Several Kinds of HOUSEHOLD-FURNITURE, Glass Bottles, Lime and Lime-stone, and a great Quantity of fine Dung. Item Upwards of twenty Acres Rye and Clover Grass. Item, There will be SETT, to be entered to immediately, and possess till Martinmas next, the House and Office-houses of Wardie, with as much Grass as maintain a Cow during the Summer Season. The Particulars to be seen at Wardie, and Inventories and Conditions of Roup in the Hands of George Aitken Writer in Edinburgh.

☞☞ Upon the 9th or 10th of March last, a big SPANIEL DOG, white coloured, with Liver coloured Ears and several Spots of the same kind over different Parts of his Body, gelded, and answers by the Name of CAPTAIN, going from Edinburgh along with Gilbert Kilpatrick Newcastle Carrier, cut his Rope at Kelso and strayed: Any who can give Intelligence of said Dog to said Carrier, or to the Author of this Paper, so as he may be recovered to the Owner, may expect a suitable Reward.

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